MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

THE INSURRECTION.

Important News from Washington.

Active Movements of the Rebel Forces in Virginia.

Concentration of Their Troops at Manasias Gap Junction.

Probability of a Battle at an Early Day.

Increase of the Fortifications at Harper's Ferry.

General Butler's Operations at Fortress Monroe.

No Forward Movement to be Made Till Reinforcements Arrive.

Proposals for Building Between Thirty and Forty Gusboats.

MILIPARY MOVEMENTS IN THE MERAOPOLIS

Departure of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments for Washington.

CONCENTRATION OF VIRGINIA TROOPS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.
PROPABILITY OF A BATTLE-DAVIS AND BEAUREGARD EXPECTED AT RICHMOND.

MASSILVETON, May 27, 1801.

Information, said to be the most reliable, received at the War Department from a University of the Uni mend, says two hundred covairy are at Fairfax Court House, one hundred and fifty infantry at Fairfax station, and from five to seven thousand troops at Manassas Junetion, and three thousand more expected there. The troops at Manassas Gap fear an attack from our forces at Alexandria and on the Heights, with a view to off their communication between Richmond and Harper's Ferry. The troops at Manassas are said to be good troops. They say they would attack Alexandria, but for fear of losing their own position. They embrace one regiment from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, and one from Georgia.

The messenger says General Davis and General Beauregard are expected to-day at Richmond. Troops are constantly passing through in the night from Richmond towards Manassas, and wishout music.

Wassington, May 27, 1961.
Reflable information has been received by the government that important mevements of rebel forces are now belog made in Virginia.

At Manassas Junction, about thirty miles above Alex andria, there are about five thousand rebel troops. Im mediately after the occupation of Alexandria by the United States troops, the Virginia troops destroyed all the bridges on the railroad for fifteen miles on the Alexandria road. The Manassas Junction is a very strong and important strategic position. In the possession of the government it would per's Ferry. Look out, therefore, for a movement of our greatly alarmed, and should an advance be made upon it the rebels would immediately retreat towards Richmond, where they anticipate the great battle is to be fought It will probably be some time before the government orders an advance upon that city, but that the secession tets are alarmed, and are expecting an attack, is certain The government has positive information that defences are being constructed outside of the city.

The imaginary battle to which the country was treated by the Washington telegraphers on Saturday last, is likely to be the only one that will be fought for some time on the Virginia side. As repeatedly asserted in previous despatches, General Scott has no intention to order a fur ther advance into Virginia at the present time A col liston could only be brought on by a movement of the rebel forces upon Washington. Anthentic advices received to day from the interior of

Virginia, indicate anything but aggressive intentions on the part of the insurrectionists. Large bodies of troops being sent up to the Manassas Gap from Richmond but their orders were to make a halt at the Gap and assume a fortified position, the belief being that the federal army was to advance towards that point, to cut off the rebels at Harper's Ferry. Parties that left the Gap yesterday afternoon state that about five thousand tolerably well armed troops were stationed there at that time, busily engaged in throwing up earthworks.

A passenger who left Richmond yesterday, arrived here this morning, coming by way of Manassus Gap. He says the train on which he travelled brought 1,000 South Carolina troops to the Gap, and that the entire number of Confederate troops there was estimated at 5,000. They brg up entrenchments in anticipation of an attack, and the belief there was that the federal troops would move towards Harper's Ferry by that route.

BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY GUNBOATS TO BE BUILT.

WASSENGTON, MAY 27, 1861. Proposals will be issued to-morrow by the Navy De partment for the building of steam propeller gunboats for the use of the navy. The boats will be about five hundred tons burthen. There will be between thirty and forty, and it is the purpose of the government to dis tribute them among all the principal shipbuilding establishments north of Washington. The object of building them outside of government yards is to com-plete them with the utmost despatch. The proposals for the machinery for these and the other ships to be built will be issued at the same time.

A large number of the principal shipbuilders are not here, looking after this matter

SIX REGIMENTS OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS

ACCEPTED. WARESTON, May 27, 1861. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, has been here several days, laboring hard to induce the government to accept for the war the six volunteer regiments from Indiana, now mus tered in for three months. At the outset the prospect of success was discouraging, the impression prevailing in troops were not needed. Mr. Colfax's zeal in the matter finally triumphed, and to-day the Cabinet, at a special meeting to act on the subject, decided to accept them.

A VIRGINIAN DISGUSTED WITH THE

An armed Virginian was arrested by the Rhode Island pickets to day, with a considerable quantity of arms He was brought over to General Mansfield, who, on learn ing the facts in the case, took his parole of honor, and let He rode into the picket and surrendered, stat-Mag that he was disgusted with the seccesionists, with whem he nad been forced to associate.

AFPARRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Washingram, May 27, 1881 I have just seen Mr Westervell, of New York, who spent several bours in Alexandria this afternoon. He eperts everything quiet.

To-bay a small guard of men was ordered from Alex. andrie toward Pairrax Court House on a reconnectering expeditive. When some miles out they dissovered a mpany of secresion cavalry drawn up in line. Satisfied with this view they retraced their steps, capturing, on their way, two of the enemy's picket guard, who were prought to Washington. Our of them confirms the report that on Saturday afternoon about seven hundred escargionism were several miles only from Arlington, but prudently retired further back when they discovered the burrying of ten pathitherward from Washington. The War Department is satisfied of these facts from reliable quarters.

It appears that some of the rowdy portion of the Zon aves have been committing depredations upon the citizens of Alexandria, by plundering their gardens. Inc mmanding effect to-day ordered them to change their quarters to some distance south of the city, and the atmost care will be taken hereafter to prevent similar

The New York Fifth and Twenty eighth regiments are we miles beyond alexanders, on the line of the railroad. A car leaded with provisions and having eighteen se cession solders on board in citizen's dress has been

A man who was selved three miles from that city, carrying a seconsion flag, was made by his captors, several Zouaves, to carry it on a pole to the Maryball House, and there trample upon it. The man was then placed in custody.

Two Zouaves also seized a secessionist with about two hundred and fifty do iars on his person, together with pistols and papers. He was deprived of these effects, and released on parole. Other seizures continue to b

BALTIMORE, May 27, 1861. A gentleman who arrived from Alexandria this morn ing says all is quiet there. The town, to a great extent, is deserted by the inhabitants. The most of those who remain wear an air of suiten gloom, and a'l seem per-vaded with apprehensions of fearful events. The troops are rapidly erecting fortifications, commanding all the approaches to the city.

THE EARTHWORKS AROUND ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861. A messenger just from the Virginia side reports that the Second, Third and Fourth reguments of New Jersey are still occupied throwing up works a mile beyond the Long Bridge. Other works are to be commenced forthwith, so as to effectually defend Washington

The Eighth regiment, of New York city, are on Arlingon Heights, with Varian's battery of 135 men and six pieces, which as just arrived. The Sixty ninth New Yo k regiment are still engaged on works about a mile and a half from Georgetown. These completed, entrenchments

and breastworks are to be extended further into Virginia. The fortifications at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and on Arlington Heights, opposite Georgetown consist of earthworks of rectangular form, four hundred feet square, with diamond shaped excensions at each corner, and ramparts and ditches. The one opposite es getown will probably be developed into a regular

hainbridge, arrested a soldier. He was uniformed and supped, and gave his name as W J Lillard, of Fairfax ounty, Va. He was conveyed to the Washington jail.

The Fifth and the Twenty-eighth New York regiments re living in basely constructed buts on Arlington Their camps are separated only by the road, od mey share the honor and paril of a most importan

THE TROOPS STATIONED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, May 27, 1361.
Srigafier General McDowell, of the United States my, has to day been ordered to take command of the United States forces in Virginia, thus necessarily relieving Major General Sandford.

The relection of this gallant officer to command our troops is an indication that something besides fancy work is expected, which is quite likely. The blaze of excitement in which the people of Wash

ington were kept since Saturday night, by the prospect of sanguinary strife in the immediate vicinity, has subsided to a considerable extent. Property holders especially breathe freer since the intention of the government to erect formidable defensive works on the Virginia side has

are the First, Second and Third Connecticut regiments the First, Fourth and Fifth Pennsylvania regiments; the First and Second Ohio regiments; the First Rhode Island regiment; and the Second, Seventh, Fourteenth and Seventy-first New York regiments; also two thousand of artillery and six hundred cavalry.

The full battery attached to the New York Eighth regtment arrived here this morning.

Colonol Tyler, of the First Connecticut regiment, has

been appointed a Brigadier General, and takes command of the three regiments from his State now here. The First New Jersey regiment is under many obligations to the ladies of Newark for a very acceptable sup-

ply of Havelocks and other necessaries. The New Hampshire regiment, under command of Col. Tappan, arrived here at midnight.

The departure of the Seventh New York regiment is not yet determined upon. They await orders from Gen.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE ZOUAVES AND THEIR OFFICERS.
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

A Zouave, named Buckley, was shot yesterday for in ulting a Beutenant. A Zouave, named Boyd, attempted the life of one of

of him. It is reported that he has surrendered himself to the authorities at the Navy Yard.

EXPECTED DEMONSTRATION IN THE SOUTH

Look out for a demonstration southwestward soon While the southwestern rebels are marching towards the Atlantic coast to aid their much needed brother rebels, there is gathering in the great free West an avalanche that will sweep everything before it, and that nothing will stay but the waters of the Gulf.

THE CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Washington, May 27, 1861. One of the United States mail agents, who has been cting for the government in the South for several years has arrived in Washington. He had an interview with Jeff. Davis not many days since, and reports the rebel leader in low spirits, and his army in a wretched and demoralized condition. The agent believes the traiterous throne of the rebel to be in a tottering condition. All other information from different parts of the secoded States is of the same ten dency. The ranks of the rebel army is thinning out by desertion. We have evidence of this in Washingto every day. Men fly to our pickets with their horses joy upon their faces. I have witnessed such a scene in Gen. Mansfield's office to day.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Wassission, May 27, 1861.
The Treasury Department, immediately after the open ing of the proposals on Saturday, commenced informing the successful bidders of the result. The Scoretary ac cepted all for the bends placed at 85 and upwards, and awarded the remainder to the bidders for the Treasury notes at or above par. There were awarded of the bonds \$6,768,000, and of the Treasury notes \$2,241,000.

I learn from Secretary Chase that the amount offered for bonds was seven militon four hundred and difty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The amount declined, one hundred and thirty-one thousand dellars. The amount awarded in bonds seven million three hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars The amount awarded in Treasury notes, one million six hundred and seventy four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Total, Eight militon nine hundred

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM PHS COPICAL WASSINGTON, May 27, 1661

John Sochrane, of New York, is endeavoring to secur from government an acceptance of the regiments as they shall be required, ferming or fermed, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. They proceed chiefly from the ranks of what was organized as the Home Guard. It does not appear to be doubted that many more trions will be needed, our that as regiments or nrigales responto requisitions be reafter made they will be immediately

The contribution - mmenced at the differ by horganing peeting, for the party of Colonel Dillagram, are residen increasing. The entries here of a suppoment to memory is contempla -4. The speed of John Contraint. enegatio of his qualities, - g-nergy spries of as have

A recessive scout was to day remaind from arrest of taking the cash of allegiance de stated that several weeks ago he was accidental v pre ented from subscribing to that of the secessionists, at I was now glad he had escaped the severe hardship to which he had been subected. Be represented that impay of his former mil 'ary companions would be rejoiced to be similarly re-

I am informed that Colonel Wood, of the Fourteents (Brooklyn) regiment, has received a highly curious conpunication from Governor Morgon's adjutant genera is raid to state, in substance, that it baving been pubicly reported that the Fourteenth regiment of New State militia has left its district, and repaired to Washington. The Commander-in Chief de eres to know of Colonel Wood under what authority this novement was made. The Governor is evidently bound to pick a quarret with the federal authorities out of wrathfulness at the independent action of the Union De fonce Committee, in connection with the enlistment of fourteen additional regiments.

persons attempting to draw requisitions for various things and incur expenses on account of the government, under the pretence of patriotic aid in bringing a sufficient force into active service, and the Secretary is daily obliged to answer telegraphic impories in regard to the authority of such individuals. It may be well that the public should understand that the department has no sgerts other than those who are at all times able to satisfy inquiry either by the commissions they hold in the army or the written authority of the department.

Two mounted regiments have been called out, by order of government, for New Mexico, and F P. Stanton, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier General, com n viding the troops for New Mexico. Kit Carson has been appointed Colonel of one of the regiments. One regimen for Kansas has been called out.

The Fagle settliery, of Paltimore, bave been accepted by the President. Four regiments of infantry have been offered from Maryland to serve under the mag in that State, but not out of it. Such loyalty is not desired, and the regiments were not accepted.

When the Metropolitan Rifles were asked to go to Virg'nis four declined. The other hundred and ten asserte their willingness to serve the flag in any locality. E. Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C., of Illinois, has raised a regi

ment and to-day tendered it to the President. He served in the wars in the last House where he acted as one of the principals against Logan. The State Department is captious in granting passport

to the citizens of seceding States. Where there is reason to believe the applicants design going abroad on business cornected with secession purposes, passports are refused as has been the case in three or four instances recently Governor Banks has had an interview with the Presient and Secretary of War to day. It is hoped and be seved this distinguished gentleman will soon be called to some jost at the head of the government, where his great administrative and executive abilities will be brought

Governor Banks is in favor of putting into the field an army of three hundred thousand men, and settling this John C. Fremont is on his way to this country. Upon

his arrival I have reason to believe that an honorable and highly responsible position in the army will be tendered him, and his friends say he will accept it.

There is an evident itching on the part of certain distinguished French residents here to see England interfer in our present internal affairs. They know that in such an event France would strike a blow at the British Isles and wipe out the memories of Waterlee, and the Canada would resent the interference of the mother country in such an attempt to aid Jeff. Davis in establishing a slave oligarchy on this continent. The Canadas and the great North would be a unit, and there would no longer be a Canada line, nor such a thing as British colonies upon this continent. So the battle thickens.

Northern Liberties market, was to-day committed to jai on the charge of secessionism.

the 1st of June will, if possible, be got to their destination via the West. The mail service will be kept up be tween Washington and Alexandria.

The contract for supplying the Senate with stationery was awarded to-day to the following parties:-Philips mons, Taylor & Maury, and Blanchard & Mohun of [Washington; Wheeler & Co. and Aames & Barnes of

OPERATIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE. Battriwone, May 27, 1881.

Hearn per steamer from Norfolk that General Butler has returned to Fertress Menroe from his reconnoissance up the peninsula between James and York rivers. The results of the reconnoissance have not been made known, but it is understood to confirm the accounts of the strength of the Virginia batteries on both sides of the peninsula, particularly on York river.

The steamer Pembroke had arrived with Massachusetts troops, and the steamer Alabama, with Colonel Purvee's Zouaves. These troops, and the Troy and Vermont regiments, are all encamped near Hampton bridge. This makes the entire force at Fortress Monroe six thousand

General Butler says it is idle to commence active operations until fifteen thousand men are assembled. He expects them to-day and to-morrow.

The Quaker City took a prize worth a hundred thousand dollars yesterday. It is the bark Winifred, of Richmond. from Rio Janeiro, the principal part of the cargo being coffee. She also captured a schooner, with a valuable cargo. They will be taken to New York.

Commodore Stringham is to proceed to the Gulf squadon with the Minnesota to-day The burning of Hampton bridge yesterday is confirmed.

It is a mile from Fortress Monroe.

The report of an action at Sewall's Potat on Friday incorrect. The attack will be made both there and at Norfolk as soon as reinforcements arrive, but not

IMPORTANT LEGAL CASE GROWING OUT OF THE WAR.

THE WRIT OF HARRAS CORPUS SUSPENDED BY THE PRESIDENT—AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST GENERAL CADWALLADER.
BALTINORS, May 27, 1861. The writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justic Taney, for the body of John Merriman, was returnable at noon to-day. General Cadwallader, in his reply, says the

by President Lincoln to suspend the writ of habeau corpus in his case. He requests Judge Taney to postpon action in the case till instructions from the Pres Chief Justice-Have you brought with you the body of

Col. Lee-I have no instructions except to deliver this esponse to the Court. Chief Justice-The commanding officer declines to

bey the writ. s ended, and my power is ended, (rising and retiring.)
Chief Justice—The Court orders an attachment to saue against General Cadwalluder, for disobedience to the

high writ of the Court. The attachment against General Cadwallader is returnable to morrow at noon. The case is exciting a profound sensation in the city. Mr. Merriman is still at Fort Mo-

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, May 27, 1861.
Fx-Governor Fish, ex-Senator Siosn and John J. Astor, committee from the New York Defence Committee, has a two hours' interview with Governor Morgan to-day.

torned with the assurance that there would be no for ther confictions, and that matters hereafter would proseed harmoniously and vigilantly

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

there. The rebels were anticipating an attack from the Culled states forces. Meantime they were working lake best possible matters in the best possible share for defence. From the best information which can be obtained at headquarters is in not the purpose o General Scott to move to that direction for some time. His plane are not fully matured; when they are the movement will be made, and it will be speces ful.

The steamer Minnesota was expected to leave Fortress Monroe to-day for block ade service at Charleshon bar, 1. be followed by two or three other vessels.

The passenger tra'u on the Baltimore and Ohio road is it as usual with the Western mati. All reports of the destruction or injury to the track at Harper's Forry are incomect.

Persons from Harrer's Ferry say that General Johnsto s much increased at the attempt to three diwa Boil man's rock upon the track, and that he will punish the

On Saturday and vesterday three threesod Virginians with some light artivery and howitzers, were distributed slong the county roads North of Harper's Ferry leading to harpeburg and Bonesborough, and on the norther approaches to the Maryland Heights, where the country is rather open. None of these fore-s re pested more than a mile borth of the heights, but intposts and picket guards are thrown much fur her orward. General Johnston superintended these move pents in person.

Iwenty two a ditional pieces of cannon arrived from Vinches er on Saturday. Six of them were brass how zers, and two were thirty-two pounders.

The report of the stoppage of coal trains at Harper's Ferry is correct. The loaded cars were switched off, and are arranged so as to form barricades.

There are five thousand Virginia troops at Grafton.
A gentleman who left Richmond on Friday, and came through Fredericksburg, says there are ten thousan troops at Richmond, under General Lee, and twelve thousand at Fredericksburg, under General Ruggies.

The passenger train on the Bultimore and Ohio Raf-road came in as usual this evening. There is no ob-

trustion on the track. There is no charge in the position of affairs at Harper's Ferry since my last despatches.

I learn from passergers who came through from Oolumbus that there are several regiments of Onio troops concentrated at Belleir, and more on the way there, it is opposed, to make a demonstration on Ha per's Ferry There is a camp of instruction at Marietta also, from which treops will be drawn

Colonel John R Wyman, of Illinois, has been made ad intant General of the forces of that State.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG. CHAMBURSHURG, May 27, 1961.
The Virg his troops opposite to Williamsport have been

Scarcely a night passes that heavy desertions do not

A siriet guard is still maintained on both sides of the

The troops at Harner's Forry have fallen back from the town proper to Bolivar, a suburb.

About sixty negroes are engaged in making a road up he mountain on the Maryland side, to accelerate the pas sage of troops and heavy field pieces.

Ex Governor Frank Thomas was nominated for Congress

st Frederick, Md., on Saturday, on the twentieth bailot The district is composed of Washington, Frederick and Alleghany counties. He is an unconditional Union man, and will receive nine-tenths of the vote of the district

OUR HAGERSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE. HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 23, 1861.

How the Movements of the Federal T-oops New Chamberstown ers and Virginians-Lors of Life-Produtivy Inquesto of the Rebels-Marylanders Deserting from the Rebe -collision Imminent-Outrages at Harper's Ferry-People Fleeing from the Terrorists, de.

neighborhood at this moment. But the occupation of the Virginia bank of the Potomac at various potats above Barper's Ferry, as at Clear Spring. Williamsport and herdstown, is regarded by many as a menace to Pennsylvania and as an indication, from the proximity of the federal troops at Chambersburg, that we shall soon have a collision between the hostile forces upon the hi therto peaceful soil of Maryland. It is generally supposed owever, that these are only temporary encampments the Virginians, and that after to day's election the transwill be withdrawn again to Harper's Ferry.

At Clear Spring last night there was a collision between some Marylanders and Virginians. The latter having neof a ferry flatbeat belonging to a Marylander, demander should be brought over to them, and, upon the refu of the owner to do so, attempted last night to seize it. They were realisted, however, by some of the citizens of Clear Spring, and driven off, after being free dupon, with the loss, it is reported, of one man killed and another wounded. There are 720 men opposite Williamsport, well uniformed and equipped, with 500 Minie ritles and 220 percursion maskets, revolvess and knives. They have occupied the barns for their borses, and yesterday stock up the secession flag upon that of Mr. Lemon, who, however, potented so violently against the outrage, declaring he would rather have his barn burned down, that Col. Allen had it lowered.

At Shepherdatown the brige is occupied and used as a stable, it being a covered one. Of course no one is allowed to pars those points without first giving an account of himself. At one of the bridges on the Potomac, with a secession guard on the Virginia side, the Maylanders have placed a Union guard on their side, by way of the owner to do so, attempted last night to seize i

count of himself. At one of the bridges on the Potomac, with a secession guard on the Virginia side, the Marylanders have placed a Union guard on their side, by way of retailation for the anneyances they have been subjected to. Quite a number of Baltimore boys, disgusted with their treatment at the Point of Rocks, or tired of soldiering, deserted the secessionists and returned to Maryland. They were arrested at Monocacy Bridge by a Frederick Union company of one hundred and ferty men, guarding the railroad bridge there, but released upon promise to calls in the United States service upon their arrival in Baltimore, whither they were bound.

The Marylanders have a right, by old colonial grant, to the whole Potomac river—a claim hitherto recognized by Virginia. Now, however, this hast State is disposed to dispute their title, not only to the river, but to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which is calirely upon Maryland soil, as she forbids the transportation of coal upon it to Georgetown, as contraband of war. The boatmen, who depend upon the employment of their teams for a living, are much distressed in consequence, and some of the leading men of these parts are taking the matter up. Even should Uncle Sam not interfere, there will be some of musses? soon here, as the Marylanders are getting incensed by their treatment at the hands of the secession forces.

forces.

Large quantities of grain and flour arc being withdrawn from the points on the canai from whence they are usually shipped to market at Georgetown, and from the mills in the vicinity of the river, from fear of seizure by the Virginians, and are being brought to this point for shipment, per railroad, through Pennsylvania eastward. About four fifths of the chizons of Harper's Ferry have left, some after having been disposses of their bouses for the troops. Amongst others a widow lady, it is said, was put out, bag and baggage.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE. HARDSHUELD, May 24, 1861.

Arrival of Horses from the West—Movement of Fateral

Troops—The Rebels Southing for Provisions—Bogus

Unionists Co-operating with the Rebels, de.

Over sixty car loads of horses and military wagons ar rived here to night from the West. They will be for warded to the South from this point when required. Col. Yohe's regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have guarded the line of the Northern Central Railroad, were relieved by the Twelfth regiment last night, and

Col. Wynkoop's regiment left Camp Scott this after vanians would be concentrated at the capital forthwith were they uniformed. This neglect is a burning stamo upon our State.

The stame and Stripes on the Capital and other public buildings are displayed at half-mart to-day in memory of Elisworth.

There are reports that Quartermenter General Hale will noon for the same point. The whole force of Pennsyl-

There are reports that Quartermester General Hale will resign his post. So much complaint has been made against that officer that he has found his position anything but pleasant. The record of expenses for military sup-plies in this State is a disgrace to our Commonwealth. Some of Col. Kano's men (the "Wild Cat" boys) say

bey whiteau n who nelecting is farnished them "flose brave new about a very to you need all week to deband.
Advices from harder's Ferry received here, easte that foliam source, in a minar do of the foliam source, has ordered to the foliam source, has ordered to the factor of the data of the ferry of flattinger, the best of the datance of eight to nine infler. Potent have been proud and their one at whitement are to fell back on flatter's force been proud and their one at whitement are to fell back on flatter's force to the foliam of the second to and their one at whitement are to fell back on flatter's force been the Northebers come in sight it asseme to act the latter are only rating as a reporting a properties. Their belse sheep upon their wond, to act for progressing longly an attack by the redornal forces from Sushington and Charles been properties to the communions therefore here will now the grown and communions therefore here of the data finite and communication is cut of \$100 news of the federal most myst upon Alexandria and reached there.

Our informant gives it as the opinion of must true. Units, here this great numbers of the dispose of Carbon Figure is as any of his visual, although mothesedly and accordingly sugniting shemiwith providence. The hidden coding their. We must be executed and know our friends.

Harmsmone, 'Pa., May 25, 1861.

HARRISHT HO. Pa., May 25, 1861. The Robit Force at Williamsport. The Vote in West ra Vir givin on the secession fest. The Effect on the Secessionie's of the Nova of the Occupation of Alexandria - Movements of Rebei Propps-Warm W. rk Erperted S on-Ot band nsylvania Proops—Resignati n of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania-The Alleged Reason of

There have been plenty of rumors from Chambersburg but I have traced some and found them faise. Be very

The Virginia troops are still at Williamsport, and number about 1,000 men. They have no field pieces, nor are they prepared for an attack. If one is made they will at once tall back upon Harper's Ferry. The majority of the roops at the latter place have evacuated their quarters in the hope that they would thus avert the smallpox, which is abating. There will be no fight there, the forces not agreeing among themselves as to their delt officers. There are no troops at Gratton Some of the reports relative to be Union majorities in some of the Western counties are not true. In passes where Northern lumify ants have settled there the vote has been heavy against the second of the country against the second of the country and the second of the country against the country against the second of the country against the co

the reperted evacuation of Alexandria has had a de-pressing ties upon the reconstents in Maryland.

The troops as Lunchburg are rapidly being marched towards Nortok and Richmond. At the at or place a despirate fight must ensue, as the secessionists are de-termined to show their mettle. Our men must look out for warm work.

for warm work.

The Potter Rifes, quartered at Camp Surtin for three weeks have disbanded and gone bome. They complain outterly of their bad treatment in a card published this

morbing. A. Purviance, Atterney General of the State, bas sent in his resignation to the Governor. It is supposed that the recent peculations in military stores have had something to co with it.

Surgeon General, Benry H. Smith, has selected the following Board of Medical Examiners to examine candid step for surgeons in the volunteer copys of this state, vize.

Dr. King, of Pitsburg: Dr. Geo. Dock, of Harrisburg, and Dr. Tripier, U. S. A. The Board meet in this city next week. All the surgeons horsetofore appointed are required to pass the Board. This order has created quite a sensation in medical sincles.

sensation in medical circles

The death of Colonel Edsworth is much deployed here
by all classes.

INTERESTING PROM MONTGOMERY.

The Confederate Congress at Montgomery adjourned at late hour on the night of the 21st instant, to meet at Richmend, Virginia, on the 20th of July. The tariff bill was passed with unimportant amenments. Also an act allowing the District Attorney's who may take the field, to appoint substitutes during their ab-

sence from their circuits. The Patent office bill has been signed, and Mr. Khett appointed Commissioner.

No new military movements have been made ttee was appointed to make arrangements for the transfer of the military department to Ricamond, consisting of Mossrs. Rives, Gunter and Memminger.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1861. The sloop of war James town is ready to sail, and order are daily expected.

The United States steamer Flag, Lieutenant Sartert, it expected to sail this afternoon.

The frigate Congress was at Montevideo early in April Orders are expected for her to return to the United States One hundred and fifty mechanics and laborers were dis

charged from the Navy Yard on Saturday.

The armed steamer Messachusetts, Commander Smith sailed to-day for Fort Pickens. She takes a crew of

124 men, and 100 extra seamen for the feet, and a large amount of munitions of war. The Mississippi having been repaired will probably leave to night or to-morrow morning, and the Colorado on Wednesday.

The brig E isba Doane, of Beston, Capt. Loring, arrived was captured by a privateer schooner and taken to Brunswick, where, after eight days' detention, Governor Erown ordered her release.

Captain Loring reports the schooner Hume as a prize to THE REMAINS OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

ORSEQUIES AT ALBANY IN HONOR OF DECEASED. ALEANY, May 27, 1881. The remains of Colonel Elizworth arrived here in the merning boat. Soon after six o'clock they were escorted to the State Capitol by two companies of the Tenth regi ment. State militia, and by Colonel McQuade's and Colone lackeon's regiments of volunteers, together with the Go vernor's staff and the whole Fire Department, with their engines draped in mourning. The bells of the city inid in state in the Assembly chamber at the Capitol, and visited by a large number of citizens until half past nine, when they were conveyed to the boat and taken to Troy Young Brownell, who shot Jackson, had an antience

with the Governor, and gave a graphic description of the This was the first parade of the volunteers in regi ments since their equipment, and the indifferent manner in which the clothing contract has been fulfilled was the subject of general remark. In the regiment clothed with ties, shades and material were observable, and in the gray uniforms the variety in color and quality was still more marked, and gave the regiments a pieball appear-

THE BURIAL OF COL. ELLSWORTH'S REMAINS AT ME

CHANICSVILLE. MECHANICSVILLE, May 27, 1861. The train of twenty-five cars, drawn by two locome tives, arrived at Mechanicsville at a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon. At Waterford a delegation of firemen and citizens came on board, and at Mochanics ville minute guns were ared from the hill. The entire population of the village and surrounding country were

embled and the sorrow evinced was deep and universal The procession was formed according to the programme. The depot and many of the public and pri vate buildings were shrouded in mourning, and flags were displayed at half mast. Hon. Lewis E. Smith, of this place, acted as Grand Marshal, with several as sistants.

In addition to the military and firmen who accompa nied the cortege from Albany, Troy and Water ford, Captain Vandenburgh's black plumed riflemen a company formed and drilled by Colonel Fills ago, were here without arms as mourners. The Sarators Spring Home Guard, with the firemen from there, and also a company of firemen from Schuylerville, were pro-

two o'clock, a severe storm of wind and rain commenced during which the procession marched through the strests to the cemetery situated on the hill next to the village where a platform had been erected for the religious ser

A flagstaff was erected beside the platform, and upon it was an American flag, dressed in crope, flying at buil-

formed about the grave, the Rev. David Lytle, of the Methodist church, delivered an impressive prayer. The Rev. Mr. Lee, of the Prosbyterian church at Water ford, then came forward and delivered an elequent, impressive and patriotic address, closing by reading the letter addressed by Colonel E. to his father, written the

The face was then uncovered, and the people pasprocession to see it. The coffin was lowered into the grave at five o'clock The men of his company then fired three volleys over their commander's grave. Then

night before setting out on his fatal expedition.

grounding arms, they took the shavels and proceeded to bli in the grave; after which a d log squad, of dve from each compony of the Iwenty fourth regiment. They also fied three volleys over the grave after the procession left the cemetery.

The squad of Colonel Elisworth's Zonaves, with their officers, proceeded to the residence of his father, a mocost yellow little cottage, stancing bet even the railroad and cemetery, and paid their respects to him.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Vigilant Search of Veneza Passing Up and Down the Mississippl-Capture of the J. C. Swan by Federal Troops-Retusal of the State Forces to Ousband-Governor Jackson and General Price Frightened-Attack by the Rebels on the St. Joseph Post Office-1 hey Tear Down the Stars and Stripes and Run Up & Secession Flag-Setzure of Five Taoasana Pounds of Lead, Destined for the South, at Ironton, &c.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. Lours, Mo., May 24, 1861. "One blank cartridge, hereafter, Captain, will be sufficient; that being given, you can fire with ball; ammunition is just now rather expensive," said Gen. Lyon yesterday to one of his cap ains, after four blank shots had been fired to bring about a steamboat that was passing the Arsenal without answering the sum mons of the river guard. So for the future only one unshotted gun can be expected All boats passing the Arsenal, whether bound up or down the Mississippi, are carefully searched by the officers in charge of that post. Day before yesterday the J. C. b Swan, the boat which brought from Baton Rouge the munitions of war for Camp Jackson, which were spized by Gereral Lyon, was captured thirty six miles below the city by a detachment of federal forces, and now lies at the Arsenal Sue will, doubtless, be confiscated, and

enter the service of the United States.

The troops at Jefferson City refuse to disband, in ac between General's Barney and Price They are "spilin for a fight," and denounce General Price as a traitor for ntering into the arrangement that he did with the federal officers. They speak openly, and in a manner not at all complimentary to Governor Jackson, gianing him the appellation of a d--d coward, and applying similar epithets that are not usually heard in polite and refined circles. It is said that both Jackson and Price are so terrified at the present or notition of affairs as to be ready to abdicate, provided they can have assurance of being proceed and nomolested. The troops say that they came to fight and they will light, and General Lyon and Colone Blair being arxious to please them, meditate senting federal forces to a firsten City to assist the State mitigs to disperse and go home. The movement will provably be made in a few days, unless Missouri's brave defenders think better of their cendition and reparate quietty. Not far from two thousand men are now there in Camp Frost, less than one half of whom are said to be unitered. At Lexington the recessionists are still busy casting camoon, which they make at the rate of one per day, and making collections and distributions of pewoer. At St. Joseph are about two hundred and fifty men in camp, preparing to join the State forces at Jafersen City. A day or two since some of them attacked the st. Joseph Post Office, houled occur the Cinical States fig and ran up the State fing of Misseuri. General flarney it reatens to pay them a complimentary visit, if these occurricaties are persetted in. polite and refined circles. It is said that

sisted in.

Some five thousand pounds of lead, destined to aid the rebels in Arkaneas, were seized two days ago at fronton, a tewn on the fron Mountain Railreac, about sixty miles distant. The schure was made by order of Geograf Lyon, and several prominent see resonists of that region were a rested at the same time and bought to st. Lonis. A part of them have been released an parole, they taking out in the to aid the robelion in any way, either by taking up at ms or assisting in any anti-federal movement. Some would not bedge the mestive, no accordingly age still in cath act to aid the reb-lion in any way, either by taxing op aims or assisting in any ant-federal movement. Some would not pledge the meetives, and no evolugity are still in curaneo vic at the arrenal. Those who were arrested a week since at fotosis were in conditionally released soon after the conclusion of the "armistice" between Generals Barney and Price. Jurge Freat yeared ay morning gave his decision in the habeas copies case of Captain Enmett Melonald, who was arrested by the United States authorities on a charge of treason. The question areae as to the right of the Court to issue the writ of baceas copies, as the arrest was made by a nilliary and not by a civil process. Judge freat decided that the United States District Court bad full legal jurisdiction in the matter, and McDonald will probably be brought before the Court, where the evidence in regard to his detention will be heard.

Captain Blandowski, who was shot in the leg on the cay of the taking of Camp Jackson, was last evening obliged to undergo amputation of the wounded limb. He was struck below the knee by a Minle ball; suggene or menoring rendered amputation above the knee naces say. His recovery is doubtful Ca tain Blandowski is a Bungarian exile, who destinguished himself in his native land, and was well and favorably known in St Louis His first residence in this country was in Troy, New York.

A portion of the war material taken at Camp Jackson

was yesterday sent to Fort Deltance, at Cairo. The articles consisted of one hige howitzer, one eight and a half inch mortar, and three hundred rounds of heavy carridges, with their complement of ball, shell and tanister shot. They were forwarded by rail, that conveyance being thought safer than the river route.

Two hundred and fifty State soldiers arrived at Jefferson City yesterday on the steamer White Gond, from Weston and Independence. Considerable excitement existed there hast evening, on account of an attempt to poison the State troops by putting arsenic in their breat. The plot was discovered in reason to prevent any injurious effect, and the instigators were arrested.

Colonel Deniphun, who acquired a prominence in the Kansas troubles, has received from Governor Jackson the appointment of Brigadier General of the State army of Missouri.

MISSOURI TROOPS REFUSE TO BISBAND

ATTEMPT TO POISON TROOPS. St. Louis Democrat of the 24th inst. says:-Reports rom Jefferson City of that date state that the Missouri troops organized under the requisition of Governor Jack-son have refused to disband, according to the terms of

son have refused to disband, according to the terms of agreement between General Harney and General Price. It is alleged that great diseatisaction is expressed by the accessionists at the arrangements alluded to.

The same paper states that considerable excitement prevails at Jefferson City in consequence of the discovery of an attempt to poison the federal troops by putting arsente in the flour from which their broad is made. It appears that a Union man is baker to the troops, and a secessionist, in order to effect his destruction, had made an arrangement with a negrees to poison the bread. Sne informed against him, and spies were placed so as to overhear the conversation between him and the woman, when he was arrested and placed in jail. A proposition was made to hang him, but \$\mathbf{S}\$ was overruled.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

THE SUREENDER OF A DETACHMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS TO THE SECESSION FORCES IN TEXAS—THEY ARE MADE PRISONERS OF WAR, ETC. The following letter is composed of extracts from a private letter received in this city yesterday. It de

cribes the surrender of some of the federal troops in Texas to an overwhelming force of secessionists. It will e found highly interesting -SAN PERRO, Texas, May 10, 1861

We arrived here this morning, and are encamped on this river, about one mile from San Antonio. Altogether there are eleven officers and three hundred men. According to the orders we reserved while at Fort Davis, we til we reached Fort Clarke, had no other thought. The mails had some time before been stopped, and we had no news for some time from the States. The first intimation we had of any aerious trouble was just before we reached Fort Clarke. I was riding on horseback before the command. When we had arrived within a few hundred yards of the fort, my companion remarked that he did not like the appearance of things, as they had landed caunon pointed directly at us, and their port fires were lighted. But everything passed off quietly, only they restricted to let us have either public or private letters. From that point to where we encamped we hoard all sorts of rumors. On Thursday we encamped near Eastonville, where the inhabitants took every means in their power to make our soldiers druck, and to influence them no jouing the Southern forces; but it was uscless, as the men without an exception proved true. About time o'clock the same evening, some friend to the Union tollone of our officers is confidence that the enemy intended to surround us before morning, and when we were unprepared for an attack make us surrender and deliver up our arms. We were not in a favorable position even for defence, so at midnight we were all moving. We next accamped on a hill, in a very good position for a fight. As soon as breakfast was over, and the men were all enjoying a sound sleep after the night's march, two scession officers came up bearing a white flag, while just behind them were nearly eighteen hundred men, and tour cannon. They had also two or three companies of cavalry. The consequence was that we were obtliged to surrender, as we had but three hundred men, and they only infantry soldiers. So here we are oncamped as prisoners of war. The men were obliged to deliver up their arms—an act they performed with great relactance—as they would rather have died fighting than surrender, but Colonel Revers my that relaintance would be perfectly uscless, and enly end in the total massacre of his command. We feel very much huntilisted. Capt. til we reached Fort Clarke, had no other thought. mails had some time before been stopped, and we had no

[For Additional War News See Eighth Page.